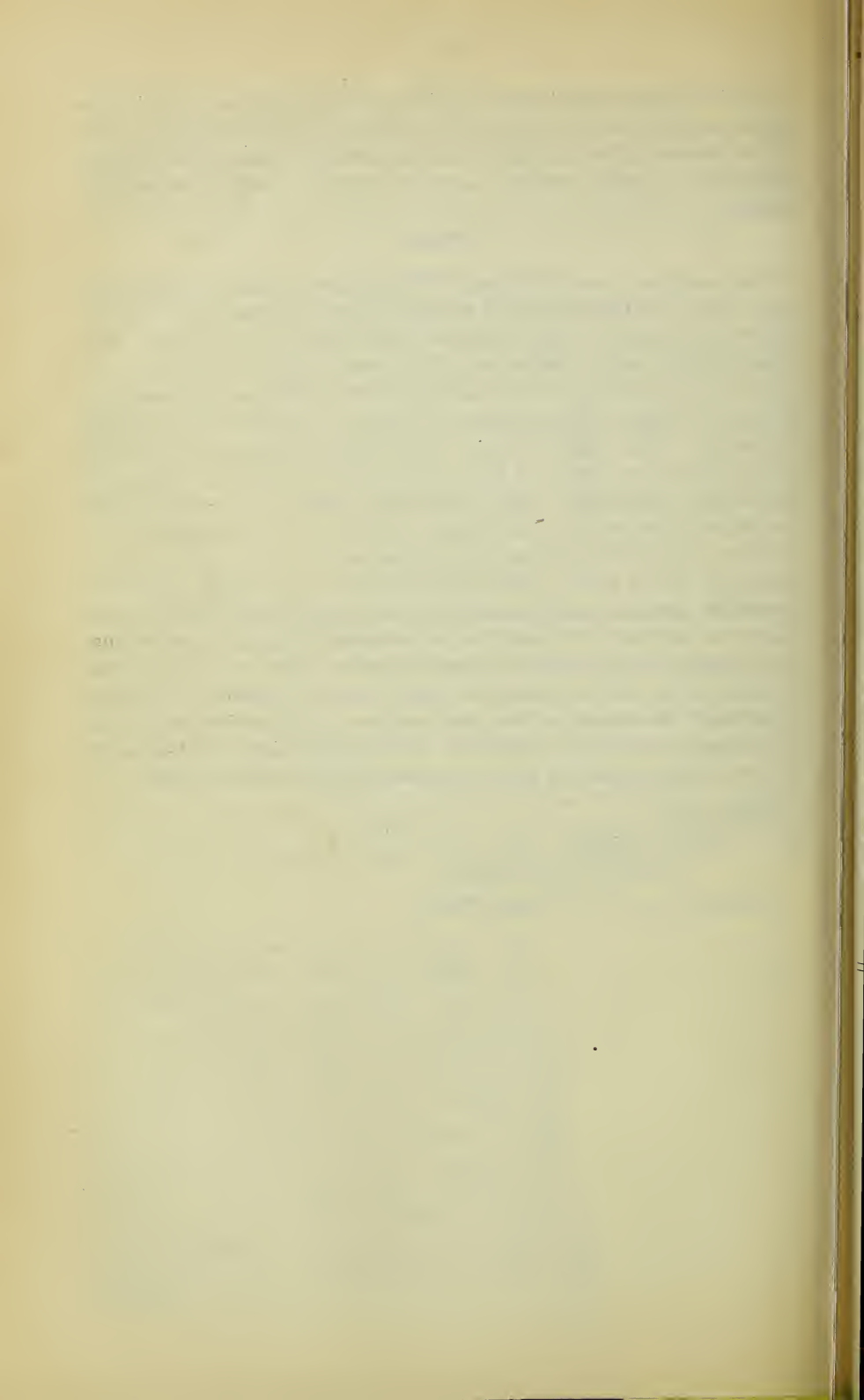
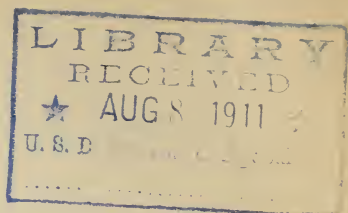


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FOREIGN CROPS, JULY, 1911.

PREPARED BY

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FOREIGN CROPS, JULY, 1911.

INTRODUCTION.

Conditions surrounding crops in Canada are over most of the territory pronounced flattering. Of the 10,500,000 acres under wheat this season over 9,500,000 are in the spring-wheat Provinces—Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Alberta; the increment in area, though perhaps not so great as expected, amounted to 1,200,000 acres as compared with an increase of 1,500,000 acres in 1910. Ever since the seed went into the ground the spring-wheat lands have been saturated by opportune rains, and, with some exceptions, favored by forcing temperature. Present prospects therefore afford a refreshing contrast to those at the same period a year ago, when much of the country was suffering the withering effects of drought.

In Argentina the newly sown wheat, oats, and flaxseed are said, under the influence of plentiful moisture, to have germinated well. Areas are heavily increased; popular opinion puts the surface under wheat 5 to 10 per cent over that of last year, when 15,500,000 acres were sown. High prices are thought to have stimulated additional sowings of flaxseed. The 1910 wheat crop of Chile is reported insufficient for home needs and imports are being made from Australia.

The monsoon, the indispensable precursor of a favorable seed-time on unirrigated soil in British India, broke in full force in mid-June and heavy rains have already fallen over wide areas. Late reports, however, indicate partial cessation of rainfall, and a cablegram from Bombay July 26 states that unless rain falls soon sowings in that district will prove a failure. Cotton planting is progressing in some localities of the Empire.

The harvest in progress on the north coast of Africa is said to promise well in Algeria, where the yield of wheat is usually upward of 35,000,000 and of barley over 45,000,000 bushels; in the much less important producers, Tunis and Morocco, only a moderate outcome is expected. According to the June official report the yield on the 1,250,000 acres of wheat in Egypt was likely to be "good" in Upper Egypt, but in Lower Egypt not quite up to that standard.

In Europe wheat harvest is on in the southern latitudes; beginning in Sicily in late May its progress northward through Italy,

where better yields than last year are anticipated, has been preceded or attended by heavy rains, which may later show their effects on quality. In Spain an official report puts the wheat crop 20,000,000 bushels above the excellent yield of last season.

The territory comprising France, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Holland, Germany, and parts of north and central Russia suffered over extensive localities from lack of sufficient moisture during the first half of June; winter wheat and rye seem generally to have had effective power of resistance, but spring-sown crops, especially oats and barley, were in places severely tried, and the extent of their recuperation after the copious rains in the latter half of the month has not yet been determined. The hay crop over much of this area was seriously diminished, but the quality is generally excellent. In Austria-Hungary, Roumania, the Balkan States, and southern Russia precipitation in June seems generally to have been ample and the progress of vegetation on the whole more satisfactory than in northern Europe.

As harvest moves northward in Europe winter wheat and rye may, on the whole, be said to have fully maintained their former promise. The wheat crop of the United Kingdom, on an increased area, is regarded likely to furnish an average yield. France, with diminished areas under both wheat and rye, promises a medium outturn of the former and less satisfactory one of the latter. Spain is reported to have exceptional crops, a recent estimate putting wheat at 157,000,000 bushels, compared with 137,000,000 bushels last year; these figures constitute a new high record. The small wheat crop of Germany is probably not quite up to the usual standard and rye is expected to show a considerable shortage. The Austro-Hungarian cereal crops, though promising fairly well, are likely not to attain last year's record. In Roumania and the Balkan States the prospects are far better than in average years. In Russia, though there is much conflict of expression, the weight of opinion seems to be in medium results; areas are as yet unknown; prospects seem to be for a medium outturn of spring wheat, but a comparatively short yield of the winter variety.

CANADA.

The wheat acreage of the Dominion, not including British Columbia, has been enlarged a third within the past two years; the 7,750,400 acres sown in 1909 was augmented by 1,544,400 acres in 1910 and by an additional 1,208,600 acres in 1911, making the total for the current season 10,503,400 acres.

Of this year's area 9,529,900 acres, or 90.38 per cent, are in the three western Provinces—Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Alberta.

In these Provinces, where practically all interest in the extension of wheat cultivation in the Dominion is concentrated, the increase in area during the past two years has been remarkable, the surface sown this season being 1,197,500 acres in excess of that of 1910 and 2,714,900 acres greater than that of 1909. In all the rest of the Dominion no especial tendency toward the expansion of this culture is apparent, the wheat area in 1911 showing an increase of only 11,100 acres over that of 1910 and 38,100 over 1909.

Saskatchewan, to whose wheat area there has been added 867,900 acres this year and 1,163,000 last, now contains over half the wheat acreage of the Dominion; in point of the surface devoted to this crop this Province ranks next to North Dakota and Minnesota among the great wheat-growing States of North America. An additional 209,500 acres was sown to wheat in Manitoba in 1911 and there was an increase of 120,100 acres in Alberta. Below is given the estimate of the Dominion Department of Agriculture on the areas sown to wheat, oats, barley, and rye in different Provinces in 1911 as compared with the two previous years:

Cereal area of Canada, 1911-1909.¹

| Province. | Wheat. | | | Oats. | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1911 | 1910 | 1909 | 1911 | 1910 | 1909 |
| | <i>Acres.</i> | <i>Acres.</i> | <i>Acres.</i> | <i>Acres.</i> | <i>Acres.</i> | <i>Acres.</i> |
| Saskatchewan..... | 5,715,900 | 4,848,000 | 3,685,000 | 2,157,900 | 1,973,000 | 1,847,000 |
| Manitoba..... | 3,223,900 | 3,014,400 | 2,808,000 | 1,448,500 | 1,451,000 | 1,390,000 |
| Alberta..... | 653,100 | 533,000 | 385,000 | 1,155,800 | 974,000 | 820,000 |
| Ontario..... | 741,500 | 729,500 | 705,800 | 3,296,000 | 3,272,000 | 3,142,200 |
| Quebec..... | 98,100 | 99,400 | 100,500 | 1,668,000 | 1,649,600 | 1,574,100 |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 32,000 | 30,000 | 26,100 | 189,000 | 185,800 | 184,100 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 20,500 | 21,000 | 20,400 | 145,900 | 144,800 | 138,100 |
| New Brunswick..... | 18,400 | 19,500 | 19,600 | 218,900 | 213,900 | 207,200 |
| Total..... | 10,503,400 | 9,294,800 | 7,750,400 | 10,279,800 | 9,864,100 | 9,302,700 |

| Province. | Barley. | | | Rye. | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1911 | 1910 | 1909 | 1911 | 1910 | 1909 |
| | <i>Acres.</i> | <i>Acres.</i> | <i>Acres.</i> | <i>Acres.</i> | <i>Acres.</i> | <i>Acres.</i> |
| Saskatchewan..... | 131,000 | 137,400 | 135,100 | 3,600 | 3,400 | 2,700 |
| Manitoba..... | 670,000 | 684,000 | 696,000 | 3,800 | 3,800 | 4,700 |
| Alberta..... | 199,600 | 194,500 | 186,000 | 5,700 | 6,200 | 6,800 |
| Ontario..... | 677,700 | 696,700 | 721,500 | 50,100 | 52,500 | 57,300 |
| Quebec..... | 96,100 | 104,000 | 108,400 | 15,800 | 17,700 | 19,000 |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 5,400 | 5,700 | 5,900 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nova Scotia..... | 8,300 | 8,700 | 8,900 | 500 | 500 | 600 |
| New Brunswick..... | 3,100 | 2,900 | 3,200 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 1,791,200 | 1,833,900 | 1,865,000 | 79,500 | 84,100 | 91,100 |

¹ Not including British Columbia.

The condition of the field crops of Canada for the month ending June 30, as compiled in the Census and Statistics Office, is on the

whole quite satisfactory, although on account of uneven rainfall it is not uniform for all the Provinces.

Spring wheat in all the Provinces this year is given the high average condition of 94.78 at the end of June, which is better than in 1910 by 12.65 per cent, better than in 1909 by 8 per cent, and better than in 1908 by nearly 15 per cent. Ontario and British Columbia are the only Provinces in which the conditions are under 90, and in Saskatchewan and Manitoba the condition is close to 100.

The average for barley is 93, which is 6 to 10 per cent better than in the preceding three years. It reaches close to 95 in the Northwest Provinces, Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick; over 90 in Nova Scotia and Quebec; a point below 90 in Ontario, and only 84 in British Columbia.

Oats show an average of 94.46 for all Provinces, which is higher than any year since 1908, and is 95 or higher in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, and the Northwest Provinces. In Ontario it is close to 90 and over 90 in British Columbia.

BRITISH INDIA.

Exports of wheat and wheat flour during the year ended March 31, 1911—practically the exports out of the 358-million bushel crop of 1910—were respectively 47,269,632 bushels and 460,001 barrels. As the 1911 crop has been estimated at 369,000,000 bushels, it seems that a surplus equivalent to at least 50,000,000 bushels should be available for export this year.

Prospects for the 1912 crop have opened auspiciously. The monsoon, upon which the outcome of unirrigated agriculture largely depends, broke in mid-June and good rains are already reported throughout the western part of the Empire and in the Central Provinces. Cotton planting has begun in Berar under favorable circumstances.

ARGENTINA.

The rainfall during May and June—the seeding season for cereals and flaxseed—is said to have established a new record, and, as there was an abundance of fine sunny days, the area put under cultivation is believed to be more extensive than ever before. Popular estimates of the wheat acreage are said to exceed those of last year by from 775,000 to 1,500,000 acres. The principal variety sown is a soft wheat called barletta. Assuming 16,000,000 acres to be under wheat, it would be safe to estimate that at least 12,000,000 acres would be of this variety. The exports of wheat from January 1 up to the end of June have amounted to upward of 65,000,000 bushels, against 47,000,000 for the corresponding period last year, while the exports

of flaxseed during the same period have been about 11,000,000, against 22,000,000 bushels.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The drought, which was beginning to make itself felt quite generally at the beginning of June, was not broken, save by local thunderstorms here and there, until the last third of the month, when general rainfalls were reported throughout practically the entire country. Vegetation in many localities had, however, been seriously affected by the unusually dry and hot weather. Wheat, which in this country seldom suffers extensive injury from drought, and early-sown barley and oats are said to maintain good promise, excepting on light soils. Early wheat was in head in mid-June and, as the fructifying period was favored by fine weather, the setting of grain is believed to be satisfactory. As would be expected, the yield of straw promises to be light, few fields being of average height. Hay, widely restricted in growth by insufficient moisture, is of excellent quality though deficient in quantity. The crops most seriously imperilled by the dry weather were the spring-sown, the stunting effects of drought being most apparent in oats and barley, excepting the early-sown, and in pease and beans. Though the injury done may not be wholly recoverable, the long-delayed rains are spoken of as being of inestimable benefit. Harvest will probably begin two weeks earlier than last year. The root crops also are reported to have suffered from lack of sufficient precipitation, mangolds and swedes having been seriously retarded in planting and development, while potatoes, which are officially returned as covering an area a few thousand acres larger than last year, promise only a light yield of the early varieties.

In the June report of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries it is stated that the total area under barley seems to be slightly less than last year, that under oats slightly greater. The acreage of hops is probably 4 or 5 per cent less than in 1910. The vines had made rapid growth, but were already attacked by vermin and washing was general.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in a report upon agricultural conditions July 1 states in substance as follows: Wheat stood the prolonged dry period better than barley or oats, and promises best of the cereal crops. In some districts the straw is short, but it has made some growth with the recent rains. The yield on the whole is expected slightly to exceed the average. Both barley and oats have suffered from the want of moisture, but have improved since the rains. The plant is thin and patchy in places, and generally short in the straw, and a yield below average is anticipated for both crops, oats being the least satisfactory of the three cereals. Potatoes

have generally done well, though some areas have been affected by frosts. A slightly overaverage yield is predicted. Roots suffered from the drought; the yield is not expected to reach an average. The yield of hay is expected to be under average, with better results from arable land than from meadows. Cold nights during June checked the growth of hops. Attacks of vermin have been very prevalent in the southeastern division and washing has been necessary; in most districts an average yield is anticipated. In the west midland division blight has been troublesome in Worcester, though in Hereford it is not now so severe. The crop is not promising in this division on the whole. Fruit crops were extensively attacked by insects during the hot, dry weather, and from the same cause much tree fruit prematurely dropped. The crop of strawberries and raspberries is slightly over average, apples about average, and currants, gooseberries, plums, pears, and cherries under average.

Summarizing the reports and representing an average crop by 100, the appearance of the crops on July 1 indicates yields for Great Britain which may be represented by the following percentages: Wheat, 101; barley, 97; oats, 94; beans, 99; peas, 99; potatoes, 102; mangolds, 99; "seeds" hay, 94; meadow hay, 90; hops, 98.

FRANCE.

In general the characteristic feature of the first half of June was unusually hot weather and deficient rainfall, although some districts suffered damage from thunderstorms and excessive moisture. In the last half, however, more or less copious precipitation was reported almost everywhere, and the month's record of vegetation seems to be one of good seasonable progress. Winter wheat in particular in its advance to maturity passed through the critical heading and flowering stages satisfactorily. Except the late-sown, concerning which there are pretty general complaints of thinness of stand, the expectation is for an average yield on a reduced area. In fact, excepting in the south, where there is some rust, and the center and west, where the stand is in places thin, the fields are even spoken of as having a luxuriant aspect. Heading began early and with fair harvest weather excellent quality is anticipated. Rye, now being harvested, also headed well and the poor prospect of a month ago has been greatly improved. Reports concerning hay are varied, but on the whole only a moderate crop is believed to have been mown. The spring-sown crops were of course more susceptible than winter wheat to injury from drought. Spring wheat, which, however, covers only 1,250,000 acres, is said to be somewhat patchy and the yield is expected to be deficient. Oats, at one time reported suffering severely in important districts, has improved greatly under the influence of

subsequent rains. Spring barley also promises a better yield than was once anticipated. Sugar beets have thrived well, and other root crops have profited from the moisture.

According to the preliminary estimate of the French Ministry of Agriculture the 1911 area under potatoes and beets, compared with final estimates of previous years, was as follows:

| Year. | Potatoes. | Sugar beets. | Distillery beets. | Fodder beets. |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | <i>Acres.</i> | <i>Acres.</i> | <i>Acres.</i> | <i>Acres.</i> |
| 1911..... | 3,710,600 | 593,300 | 143,100 | 1,577,500 |
| 1910..... | 3,765,800 | 575,900 | 127,800 | 1,594,100 |
| 1909..... | 3,823,600 | 585,100 | 121,400 | 1,633,100 |
| 1908..... | 3,818,500 | 551,000 | 122,000 | 1,586,000 |
| 1907..... | 3,761,100 | 541,800 | 140,200 | 1,523,100 |

SPAIN.

Weather conditions are reported to have been generally favorable, and winter wheat, corn, and spring-sown pulse are believed to promise well. This country in years of full outturn usually produces almost enough wheat to supply home needs, but in years of deficiency, such as 1905, becomes a considerable importer chiefly of Russian and Roumanian wheat. The imports during each of the past five years have been as follows:

Imports of wheat into Spain, 1906-1910.

| Country of origin. | 1906 | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | <i>Bushels.¹</i> | <i>Bushels.¹</i> | <i>Bushels.¹</i> | <i>Bushels.¹</i> | <i>Bushels.¹</i> |
| United States..... | 679,187 | 89,179 | 2,346 | 89,179 | 43,154 |
| France..... | 959,720 | 24,756 | 22,320 | 66,709 | 16,075 |
| Roumania..... | 4,147,311 | 606,970 | | | 4,587,599 |
| Russia..... | 8,126,016 | 3,258,167 | 2,297,183 | 2,657,149 | 1,286,359 |
| Other countries..... | 5,400,751 | 400,781 | 580,390 | 716,836 | |
| Total..... | 19,312,985 | 4,290,674 | 2,902,239 | 3,529,873 | 5,933,187 |

¹ Bushels of 60 pounds.

The export of wheat is of small importance, and in wheat flour there is practically no import or export trade.

A late report gives the official preharvest estimate upon the area and yield of the cereal crops in 1911 as follows, with comparison:

Area and production of cereals in Spain in 1911 and 1910.

| Crop. | 1911 | | 1910 | |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | <i>Acres.</i> | <i>Bushels.</i> | <i>Acres.</i> | <i>Bushels.</i> |
| Wheat..... | 9,608,500 | 156,600,000 | 9,413,200 | 137,448,000 |
| Barley..... | 3,574,600 | 89,750,000 | 3,333,200 | 76,308,000 |
| Oats..... | 1,265,100 | 34,010,000 | 1,255,800 | 29,018,000 |
| Rye..... | 2,048,400 | 31,526,000 | 2,029,700 | 27,596,000 |

ITALY.

Wheat cutting which began in Sicily at the end of May has progressed northward under not unusually auspicious conditions. Commercial reports late in June indicated unsettled harvest weather in the south of continental Italy and heavy rains over a great part of the standing crops in the center and north, where considerable losses from lodging were apprehended. Variance of opinion exists as to the probable outcome of the harvest; although from present indications it is impossible to speak even approximately of the outcome, the history of the crop would seem to warrant belief in a yield larger than that of last year with probable deficiencies in quality.

THE NETHERLANDS.

During June, dry hot weather with scattered and insufficient showers prevailed. Winter cereals endured the droughty conditions well and are reported to present a healthy appearance, but spring-sown crops, especially oats, are very poor, being backward in growth as the result of deficient moisture. Potatoes have suffered in some localities from frosts.

BELGIUM.

Though somewhat tried by drought, prospects for cereals are encouraging; wheat, barley, and oats all promise excellent results. It is of interest to note that this country is the third most important importer of wheat in the world, being outranked only by the United Kingdom and Germany. The imports of wheat and wheat flour during the past five years have been as follows:

Imports (special commerce) of wheat and wheat flour into Belgium, 1906-1910.

WHEAT.

| Country of origin. | 1906 | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | <i>Bushels.¹</i> | <i>Bushels.¹</i> | <i>Bushels.¹</i> | <i>Bushels.¹</i> | <i>Bushels.¹</i> |
| United States | 8,199,203 | 14,464,486 | 21,419,023 | 11,012,044 | 6,809,548 |
| Canada | 640,413 | 1,097,837 | 2,602,559 | 1,973,319 | 1,558,252 |
| Argentina | 20,749,634 | 17,797,258 | 26,669,454 | 22,214,495 | 13,483,333 |
| Russia | 8,579,675 | 2,010,251 | 346,618 | 11,873,016 | 14,126,333 |
| British East Indies | 1,445,828 | 2,489,994 | 7,322 | 4,318,082 | 1,743,199 |
| Commonwealth of Australia | 1,323,997 | 2,608,374 | 22,810 | 4,178,924 | 5,008,007 |
| Bulgaria | 2,335,370 | 2,395,145 | 1,502,707 | 1,620,866 | 1,656,927 |
| Roumania | 23,698,328 | 23,429,142 | 11,365,466 | 9,083,726 | 23,889,197 |
| Other countries | 955,720 | 1,176,884 | 3,096,616 | 4,647,174 | 5,356,241 |
| Total | 67,928,168 | 67,469,371 | 67,032,575 | 70,921,646 | 73,631,037 |

WHEAT FLOUR.

| | <i>Barrels.²</i> | <i>Barrels.²</i> | <i>Barrels.²</i> | <i>Barrels.²</i> | <i>Barrels.²</i> |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| United States | 12,447 | 7,378 | 7,333 | 4,973 | 5,529 |
| France | 33,748 | 33,028 | 17,939 | 12,018 | 17,228 |
| Austria-Hungary | 6,420 | 4,558 | 2,640 | 2,193 | 2,168 |
| Other countries | 2,986 | 3,771 | 3,823 | 4,027 | 4,386 |
| Total | 55,601 | 48,735 | 31,735 | 23,211 | 29,311 |

¹ Bushels of 60 pounds.

² Barrels of 196 pounds.

Argentina is usually Belgium's most important source of supply for foreign wheat, but in 1910 first rank was taken by Russia. The imports from the United States during the past two years show a heavy decline. Belgium's wheat production ranges from 13,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels; she does a growing export trade, which amounted in 1910 to 22,897,877 bushels of wheat and 701,563 barrels of flour.

GERMANY.

The monthly reports of the Imperial Statistical Office on the state of the crops will henceforth refer to conditions on the first instead of the middle of the month, as heretofore. The change went into effect June 1, conditions on that date being compared with those on May 15, 1911, and June 15 of previous years; the figures follow:

Crop conditions in Germany.

[1=very good; 2=good; 3=medium; 4=poor; 5=very poor.]

| Crops. | June 1, 1911. | May 15, 1911. | June 15, 1910. | June 15, 1909. | June 15, 1908. | June 15, 1907. | June 15, 1906. |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Winter wheat | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 2.2 |
| Spring wheat | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Winter spelt | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Winter rye | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| Spring rye | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Spring barley | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Oats | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Potatoes | 2.6 | ----- | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| Clover | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 2.0 |
| Alfalfa | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.0 |

A slight improvement was indicated June 1 in the state of winter wheat and rye, but the condition was still inferior to that of June 15 a year ago. Spring-sown cereals underwent no change in rating as compared with May 15, and in general compared rather favorably with those in June of last year. Since the issuance of the report, however, weather conditions have been unfavorable; a prolonged drought, broken only by scattered showers, has prevailed over a large part of the country. Winter wheat and rye have for the most part resisted its deleterious effects, but the spring-sown crops have in many districts deteriorated. The drought was pretty generally broken about the middle of June. The Agricultural Council, in its weekly crop report dated June 20, says:

Although there are still some complaints of drought and the cool, drying winds, reports received after the long-desired rains are much more satisfactory than those of a week ago. The timely rains at least prevented further deterioration, though there is as yet little improvement to record anywhere. For rye on light soils the moisture came too late, but on the other land a beneficial influence is looked for in the formation of the grain. Wheat, it is believed, will be improved. The spring-sown cereals are short of straw and their condition unfavorable. Where they had lost color the rain wrought no benefit. Nor are the hoed crops making seasonable progress. Potatoes

have suffered in many places from late frosts, and beets have been damaged by insects. The first cut of forage was deceptive; for the second cut warmer weather and moisture are essential.

Germany, it may be noted, annually imports half as much wheat as she produces. Russia and Argentina are at present the chief sources of supply, the imports from the United States having greatly declined in the past two years. The following statement shows the import trade in wheat and wheat flour during the past four calendar years.

Imports (special commerce) of wheat and wheat flour into Germany, by countries of origin, calendar years 1907-1910.

WHEAT.

| Country of origin. | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | <i>Bushels.¹</i> | <i>Bushels.¹</i> | <i>Bushels.¹</i> | <i>Bushels.¹</i> |
| Australia..... | 2,631,290 | 230,758 | 4,467,897 | 4,621,382 |
| Canada..... | 709 | 1,819 | | 621,826 |
| United States..... | 19,943,745 | 27,436,429 | 11,225,309 | 6,194,349 |
| Argentina..... | 31,630,337 | 32,231,088 | 21,049,363 | 11,938,269 |
| Roumania..... | 12,616,243 | 5,438,380 | 4,406,136 | 6,192,516 |
| Bulgaria..... | 419,393 | 87,132 | | |
| Russia, European..... | 20,742,847 | 9,441,312 | 44,963,592 | 55,000,372 |
| Chile..... | 13,595 | 120,916 | 647,322 | 108,580 |
| Other countries..... | 2,201,948 | 1,826,499 | 2,640,505 | 1,439,722 |
| Total..... | 90,200,107 | 76,814,333 | 89,400,124 | 86,117,016 |

WHEAT FLOUR.

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | <i>Barrels.²</i> | <i>Barrels.²</i> | <i>Barrels.²</i> | <i>Barrels.²</i> |
| United States..... | 53,620 | 38,333 | 40,856 | 42,167 |
| Other countries..... | 167,682 | 152,549 | 100,436 | 124,686 |
| Total..... | 221,301 | 190,882 | 141,292 | 166,853 |

¹ Bushels of 60 pounds.

² Barrels of 196 pounds.

During the same period there has been a quite notable increase in the export trade both in domestic wheat and in flour of German manufacture as may be seen from the following figures:

Exports of wheat and wheat flour from Germany, 1907-1910.

| Calendar year. | Wheat. | Wheat flour. |
|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | <i>Bushels.¹</i> | <i>Barrels.²</i> |
| 1907..... | 3,520,763 | 987,604 |
| 1908..... | 9,594,177 | 1,702,862 |
| 1909..... | 7,708,178 | 1,855,560 |
| 1910..... | 10,336,161 | 2,141,618 |

¹ 60 pounds.

² 196 pounds.

AUSTRIA.

According to the report of the Ministry of Agriculture on the condition of the crops June 15, the outlook for rye, though not so good as last year, had improved; there were complaints of lodging and

damage from hail, but on the better class of soil the heads had filled well and blooming had been favorable. Wheat, having suffered in places from rust, hail, drenching rains, and the Hessian fly, promised no better than the month before; its general condition, compared with that at the same date last year, was unfavorable. The prospect of barley and oats had deteriorated slightly since the middle of May, but was more encouraging than at the same time a year ago. Potatoes were reported to have suffered from frosts and in some districts to be patchy and full of weeds.

Crop conditions in Austria.

[1=very good; 2=good; 3=medium; 4=poor; 5=very poor.]

| Crop. | June 15, 1911. | May 15, 1911. | April 15, 1911. | June 15, 1910. | Crop. | June 15, 1911. | May 15, 1911. | April 15, 1911. | June 15, 1910. |
|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Wheat..... | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 1.9 | Corn..... | 2.6 | 2.1 | ..... | 2.2 |
| Rye..... | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.2 | Potatoes..... | 2.3 | 2.2 | ..... | 2.3 |
| Barley..... | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.6 | Sugar beets..... | 2.9 | 2.8 | ..... | 2.3 |
| Oats..... | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.8 | Clover..... | 2.6 | ..... | ..... | 2.5 |

HUNGARY.

In a report on crop conditions June 12 the Ministry of Agriculture stated that abrupt changes in temperature and cold winds had been unfavorable to cereal vegetation; in important grain-producing regions, however, beating rains had laid wheat and the lower blades were in many places seriously affected by rust. In the northeastern part of the Kingdom persistent drought had given plant life a sickly appearance, which, however, had been relieved to some extent by recent rains. Notwithstanding three weeks of rather adverse weather, however, the promise in the case of wheat, rye, barley, and oats was for fair average results. Corn was reported in a less satisfactory condition owing to injury from May frosts. Potatoes, except in mountainous regions, had pretty generally recovered from frost injury. Hops were thriving and other crops, considering the character of the season, in good condition.

Estimates of the Ministry of Agriculture on areas in 1911, compared with those harvested in 1910, are shown in the following statement:

Cereal areas in Hungary in 1911 as compared with those in 1910.

| Cereal. | 1911 | | | 1910: Harvested. |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| | Sown. | Abandoned. | Remaining. | |
| | <i>Acres.</i> | <i>Acres.</i> | <i>Acres.</i> | <i>Acres.</i> |
| Wheat..... | 8,607,800 | 359,900 | 8,247,900 | 8,584,400 |
| Rye..... | 2,777,500 | 103,700 | 2,673,800 | 2,771,200 |
| Barley..... | 2,750,100 | 18,000 | 2,732,100 | 2,715,700 |
| Oats..... | 2,673,700 | 11,400 | 2,662,300 | 2,640,500 |

The condition of wheat June 27 was interpreted to indicate a yield of 162,846,000 bushels; the official report dated July 9 showed improvement and was construed to promise a return of 169,644,000 bushels. Below are the official estimates of probable yields, based upon conditions June 27 and July 9, 1911, as compared with the actual yields last year.

Prospective yields in Hungary, June 27 and July 9, 1911, compared with actual yields last year.

| Crop. | July 9, 1911. | June 27, 1911. | Final yield. |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | <i>Bushels.</i> | <i>Bushels.</i> | <i>Bushels.</i> |
| Wheat..... | 169,644,000 | 162,846,000 | 169,700,000 |
| Rye..... | 49,800,000 | 49,682,000 | 52,336,000 |
| Barley..... | 69,215,000 | (a) | 53,630,000 |
| Oats..... | 85,084,000 | (a) | 70,701,000 |

a No data.

ROUMANIA.

While cereals were passing through the crucial heading and flowering phases the weather was generally propitious; the consensus of trade opinion seems to be that yields, while not likely to be so large as the exceptional ones of last season, may attain more than average proportions. With favorable harvest weather quality will be assured; corn in particular has benefited greatly from recent rain and, under the influence of hot weather, is making rapid growth.

BULGARIA.

The crops are said to have made good progress throughout the growing season. The prospect for winter wheat is satisfactory, corn and beans are making seasonable development, and the general agricultural outlook is normal. A beginning had been made in cutting winter barley in mid-June.

TURKEY (EUROPEAN).

Serious drought is reported to have prevailed during March, April, and early May in the vilayets of Adrianople, Saloniki, and Kossovo and fears were aroused respecting grain, fruit, and vineyards. Rains, which began in late May, have inspired hope that most vegetation may be restored to a normal condition. The poppy fields have been greatly damaged by the late frosts and in some districts the crop is a total failure. Tobacco, owing to high prices, covers a much larger area than last year and is expected to make a good crop.

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RUSSIA.

· Meteorological conditions, obviously likely to vary widely over so vast a territory, seem during the past month to have been favorable to plant growth throughout the south, while in the north and center the safety of spring cereals was at times endangered by obstinate drought. No detailed and comprehensive official information respecting the actual condition of the crops is available, but news reports indicate abundant moisture in the southwest, south, and southeast, and a satisfactory, though backward, condition of spring cereals in those districts, excepting in parts of the southeast, where they were below average. In the same territory the condition of winter wheat and rye, which had previously been reported unsatisfactory, has somewhat improved. The weather, on the whole, has been cool for the season and harvest is expected to be later than usual. The areas to be cut are as yet unknown, and quantitative estimates of yields are conspicuous by their absence. The undercurrent of popular opinion, owing to the trying vicissitudes through which both winter and spring cereals have passed, seems, however, to be toward belief in results inferior to those of last year.

Approved:

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 14, 1911.*

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